

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR TURKISH ARMY

Bulgars Again Victorious, This Time at Tchatalja Lines.

MAY PROVE LAST GREAT BATTLE

Austria Agrees to Act With Other Powers Toward Mediation, and Obstacle to War's Cessation Is Removed—Nations Recognize Need of Amicable Co-Operation.

London, November 11.—Judging by all precedents in the present war, the news from Constantinople to night is the herald of another Turkish defeat at the Tchatalja lines, where a battle has been proceeding for the last two or three days. The Turkish admission that so many wounded are arriving at the capital as to show that the Turks are offering fierce resistance has a great significance in view of previous admissions of a similar nature and may be regarded as preparing the minds of Turks for another disappointment. It may be quite possible that this will provide the last great battle of the campaign.

There are indications that Bulgaria may, after all, forego a triumph entry into Constantinople. According to some reports, Bulgaria will be content with finding winter quarters for her army while the peace negotiations are going on and subsequent settlements are being arranged.

The question of mediation has been put forward another step, according to the announcement from Paris to night that the Austrian government has agreed to join with the other powers in transmitting Turkey's request for mediation to the allies, and inquiring on what terms the allies are disposed to accept mediation.

The revelation of the danger to European peace lying in the antagonistic interests of Austria and Serbia appears to have quickened the sense of the powers and probably of the Balkan states also to the imperative need of working in amicable co-operation to procure a settlement acceptable to all concerned.

Another factor making for the speedy cessation of the war is the approach of severe winter, which would give to the campaign an exceedingly arduous character.

There is talk still in Vienna of sending an ultimatum to Serbia and other warlike reports, but it is believed Germany is exercising an ameliorating influence in the direction of persuading both Austria and Serbia to consent to a postponement of the settlement until the whole matter can be dealt with by a European conference. Meanwhile, diplomacy is active in all the European capitals.

It is understood that after his important mission to Budapest is concluded, Dr. Daneff, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, will go to the other European courts to explain the views of the allies. The Serbian Premier, M. Pachideh, has just returned from a mission to the Balkan states, and is expected to return to Belgrade to consult with King Peter on the situation.

The reported mobilization of Austro-Hungarian forces is denied. Roumania, however, is taking certain military measures with a view to being prepared for eventualities. No late news of importance has been received from Adrianople, Scutari or other points where the armies of the allies have the Turkish troops in close quarters.

Fighting in Desperate.
Constantinople, November 11.—19 P. M.—The Bulgarians began an attack upon the Turkish advanced positions along the Tchatalja line yesterday afternoon. The fighting continued throughout to-day. Judging from the number of wounded arriving at the capital, the Turkish troops are offering fierce resistance.

The Porte to-night sent a note by telegraph to the Turkish representatives abroad, inquiring what progress had been made with respect to obtaining the positions of the Balkan states in the matter of an armistice. The Porte still is without reply to its recent appeal to the powers.

Cholera has appeared among the Bulgarians according to reports. The number of wounded soldiers reaching the capital is increasing to such an extent that the War Office has decided to send contingents to Buzia, in Asia Minor. Every possible accommodation in the capital is being utilized for the care of the wounded. Several warehouses, a wing of the barracks and other buildings have been transformed into hospitals, and two large hospitals in the suburb of Kadiköy were opened to-day. The Unionist and other political clubs, temporarily closed by order of the government, also have been converted into hospitals.

An official bulletin says that during the last twenty-four hours six new cases of cholera, with two deaths, have occurred among the refugees. The usual sanitary and quarantine measures are being applied to shipping leaving Constantinople.

Yemenites Slain and Wounded.
Washington, November 11.—American Ambassador Rockhill, at Constantinople, cabled the State Department to-day that there are now 14,000 sick and wounded in the capital of Turkey, practically none of whom are prisoners of war. Seventeen cases of cholera have been brought to the city by soldiers in the past few days, he reports. Some 15,000 refugees are being cared for by the Ottoman government, and there is much sickness, including cholera, among them.

The American Red Cross authorities estimate from Mr. Rockhill's figures that there must be about 25,000 sick and wounded soldiers of various nationalities who need care. That it may be

WORD OF WARNING GIVEN

Interstate Commerce Commission Told to Consider Testimony of Witnesses.

Washington, November 11.—A word of caution was dropped to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission against issuing orders based upon its own investigations rather than upon the testimony of witnesses. The court, speaking through Justice Holmes, cited the commission's statement that this had been done when it issued an order requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to grant physical connections in the Ohio Valley between the Cincinnati and Columbus Traction Company, an interurban electric road. The commission held that the electric was a "lateral branch line" within the meaning of the law, but the court sustained the Commerce Court in holding that the electric line appeared to have been built without regard to the existence of the steam road, and was not a lateral branch. With a remark that the commission stated in its report that it based its conclusion more largely "on their own investigation than on the testimony of the witnesses," said Justice Holmes, "it is quite a long step to say that the ruling of the commission would be bound in the higher courts by a finding based on specific investigation of the facts without notice to the parties. Such an investigation is quite different from an order of a court, and different again from the question of the right of the commission to take notice of results reached by it in other cases, when its doing so is made a part of the record and the facts thus noticed are specified so that matters of law are saved."

The question of the power of the commission to require steam roads to grant connections with electric lines as such, the Supreme Court of the United States did not give its decisions to-day in the Union Pacific merger suit, the hard coal cases or any of the other big cases now pending.

BRYAN RESIGNS POST

Quits Position at Tokio Because of Ill Health.

Washington, November 11.—Charles F. Bryan, United States Ambassador to Japan, to-day tendered his resignation to President Taft, who reluctantly accepted it. Mr. Bryan gave ill health, brought on by a stroke of apoplexy in Japan, as the reason for his resignation. He is now at his home in Elmhurst, Ill., receiving medical treatment. Although a general change of the personnel of the ambassador of the United States was expected as a sequence to the recent election, Ambassador Bryan's resignation was a diplomatic corps formally to tender his resignation to President Taft. Mr. Bryan departed from Tokio on leave of absence in September. He previously had arranged to absent himself from his post, but was prevented by the death of the Emperor of Japan, which event caused him to alter the date of his departure. Mr. Bryan is a native of Chicago.

After completing his education at the University of Chicago and the Columbia College Law School he practiced law in Colorado. He entered the diplomatic service in 1897, and before going to Japan he had been in Belgium, Brazil, Switzerland, Portugal and Belgium.

OPPOSE IMITATION

Farmers Are Against Coloring of Oleomargarine.

New Orleans, November 11.—At the closing session of the Farmers' National Convention to-day resolutions were adopted favoring the passage by Congress of laws prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation or resemblance to butter. Preparatory steps were taken to-day devising a plan for the uniform warehousing of all farm products, with a view to enabling farmers to sell their products so as to obtain just prices.

Resolutions against the abridgment of the press, as contained in the act, and in favor of the creation of a bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture were adopted. It was announced that the next congress will be held at Plano, Ill.

The constitution of the congress was amended so as to make eligible to membership representatives of labor organizations devoted to the interests of farming and agriculture.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED
Indictments Against Cudahy Packing Company Nolle Prossed.

Atlanta, Ga., November 11.—Indictments against the Cudahy Packing Company, charging violations of the Federal act governing the sale of oleomargarine have been nolle prossed, following a compromise between the government and the Cudahy Company. It was announced to-day the indictment contained 273 counts, and had the case gone to trial and the company adjudged guilty the fine would have been \$500,000. The compromise was made on a cash basis of \$1,200, and the Cudahy Company paying court costs. The indictments against the company were dropped by the government. It was declared that the violation was purely technical and unintentional on its part. The case against Hopkins still is pending.

NO EXTRA SESSION

Demers Will Not Call Legislature To Session.

Springfield, Ill., November 11.—There will be no special session of the General Assembly of Illinois to elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of William Lorimer.

Governor Demers to-night said members of the last Legislature would not be qualified to elect a United States Senator. With the membership of the two houses of the new Legislature nearly equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, and with the Progressive party holding the balance of power, the task of electing a Senator promises to prove interesting.

STILL MORE TROUBLE

Federal Jury Returns Additional Indictments Against Jack Johnson.

Chicago, November 11.—The Federal grand jury late this afternoon returned additional indictments against Jack Johnson, champion pugilist, on further charges of violations of the Mann act against interstate transportation of women for immoral purposes. The indictments charge Johnson with taking Belle Schaefer from Milwaukee to Chicago, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Chicago, from Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, and from Chicago to Milwaukee. The name of Lucille Cameron, of Indianapolis, also figures in any indictment.

STORY INVOLVES UNION OFFICIALS

McManigal Names More Defendants in "Dynamite Conspiracy."

SAYS THEY KNEW OF EXPLOSIONS

Confessed Destroyer of Nonunion Buildings Continues Recital of How He Traveled Over Country Carrying Nitroglycerin and Blowing Up Construction Work.

Indianapolis, November 11.—From that part of his career when he had discarded dynamite and was resorting to the use of nitroglycerin, which he carried about on passenger trains by the dozens of quarts, Orlie E. McManigal related to the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day how he had caused explosions at Cleveland, Jersey City, Pittsburgh, Omaha and Superior, Wis. He named Peter J. Smith and George "Nipper" Anderson, of Cleveland, Charles Wachmeister, Detroit; Hiram Cline, Indianapolis; William E. Reddin, Milwaukee; Fred Mooney, Duluth, and Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, all labor union officials, besides those he previously had named as being among the forty-five defendants who knew he was employed by the iron workers' union to blow up work under construction by "open shop" contractors.

Carrying twelve quarts of nitroglycerin in the company of Herbert S. Hockin from a hiding place in a copper shop at Rochester, Pa., McManigal testified he delivered the explosive to Smith and Anderson, in Cleveland, to be used by them in blowing up a building at Akron, Ohio, July 1, 1910. The witness said he was to have done the "job," but Smith insisted it had been promised to some one else.

Couldn't Use Clocks.
"They did not know how to use the alarm clock arrangement we had for setting off bombs," said McManigal, "so I was sent to Chicago to get the 'feet of fuse by special delivery.' It arrived in time, and the Akron job was blown up July 1."

"On my going again to Indianapolis, J. J. McNamara said he had talked to President Frank M. Ryan, of the iron workers' union, about Hockin holding out part of my pay for each job. McNamara said that a job had been set aside by the union, and hereafter I would work directly under him."

"He said he just had received a letter from Frank C. Webb, New York, asking to send me to blow up a Phoenix Bridge Company job at Jersey City. I was to return by way of Pittsburgh and look over the McKees Rocks job, and also by way of Scranton, Pa., and get in touch with Michael J. Hannon, local business agent. McNamara told me not to talk much to Hannon, as he was not sure of Hannon yet."

"Webb met me in Jersey and took me out to show me the job to blow up. While I surveyed the place, he stood by saying the workmen knew him. That night after waiting two hours to learn that the watchman made a round only once an hour, I placed a bomb in some girders. In the morning I saw Webb with a newspaper giving an account of the explosion. On the next day the workmen were told that but did not see Hannon. At Pittsburgh I bought a steam alarm clock, and on July 15 blew up the McKees Rocks job."

"When I got back to Indianapolis McNamara was talking to his brother, James B., who said he had received a telegram from Caney, and that he (James B.) was going to the coast. J. B. said to his brother, 'Look up Clancy as soon as you arrive and he will put you in touch with the bunch and the old man.'"

Wanted to Clean Up Coast.
"On the way to Chicago, J. B. said that he expected to be three months on the coast; that they wanted some one to go out and clean up the coast, particularly Los Angeles, that they needed a couple of fellows working out there, but did not get any results. Later I received a telegram from J. B. dated at Seattle."

"I went to Omaha, and on July 21, blew up a job there with eight quarts of nitroglycerin. I knew the explosion occurred, for I heard it while I was waiting for a Chicago train at the station half a mile away."

"J. J. wanted to know when I returned to Indianapolis why I had not caused two explosions on the job. I told him a watchman with a dog was following me around, and I did not take any chances. I was afraid the dog would scent me out of the dark."

"J. J. gave me fourteen quarts more and told me to go to Milwaukee and get in touch with William E. Reddin and then do a job at Superior, Wis. I went to Milwaukee and buried six quarts on West Wells Street. Then I met Reddin and told him the Milwaukee job did not have enough material on it to blow up yet, but that he should let J. J. know when the material arrived. I blew up the Superior job August 1."

"I took a Duluth newspaper account of the explosion back to J. J., but he said he had beaten me to it, for Fred Mooney, at Duluth, had written him a letter thanking him for sending a real dynamiter up there."

McManigal was telling of his start for Rochester, Pa., to procure twenty quarts of nitroglycerin for use in an explosion at Kanawha City, Mo., August 22, when court adjourned.

Brooding Schemes for Violence.
Washington, November 11.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Secretary of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the War Department conferred to-day on the propriety of the appropriation for improving the standard of horses available for use in the army. It was decided to establish breeding farms at Fort Belvoir, Tenn., the home of the cavalry stock, at Fort Belvoir, Va., in Kentucky and elsewhere.

FOURTEEN LIVES ARE SNUFFED OUT

Negligence of Flagman Causes Appalling Railway Wreck.

FREIGHT CRASHES INTO PASSENGER

Survivors of Disaster Tell Pathetic Stories of Its Ghastly Horror—Negroes Panic-Stricken and Unable to Help Victims Facing Death in Flames.

New Orleans, La., November 11.—Fourteen lives were snuffed out and ninety passengers injured, when a freight train crashed into the rear end of a northbound excursion train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, near Montz, La., at 12:26 o'clock this morning.

The appalling disaster is charged by the railroad officials to the negligence of a flagman named Cunningham, who disappeared when the two trains crashed together.

Of the dead, four are white women, one a white infant, four negro women and five negro men. Forty-one of the injured are white and forty-nine negroes. It is expected that all of these, except possibly three, will recover.

Although the scene of the wreck is but twenty-seven miles north of New Orleans, and relief trains were sent from this city and from Baton Rouge, the railroad officials withheld from the press information of the wreck until a late hour this morning. An amazing feature of the wreck was that the freight train, which was the last of the last coaches of the excursion train. The second from the last coach escaped almost completely. The excursion train was made up of ten coaches, with negroes occupying all but two of the rear coaches. The rear coach was demolished, and the third and fourth cars were telescoped. All three, together with the freight engine, were burned.

Pathetic stories of the ghastly horror were brought to New Orleans to-day by survivors, many of whom barely escaped death.

Negroes Panic Stricken.
The excitement incident to the distressing scenes of death and suffering increased by the cries and exclamations of the hundreds of negroes who ran about in a panic-stricken condition.

A few of the negroes were self-possessed and lent their aid to the heroic efforts of white passengers to save from the flames those pinned beneath the wreckage, but most of them ran wildly about, shrieking, shouting and praying.

Mrs. Thomas McGinness, wife of a New Orleans plumber, was killed, and her husband and two small babies are in a local hospital. The other white dead were Mrs. Charles Greco, Mrs. Montedoro and Mrs. Jennie Comeaux, all of Zachary, La.

At an early hour to-night no one had appeared to claim the body of a white infant found in the wreck. It is supposed that the child's mother perished.

Of the injured, forty-six were brought to New Orleans for medical treatment, and forty-four were taken to Baton Rouge or to their homes.

The Louisiana Railroad Commission to-day telegraphed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to join in investigating the wreck.

An official statement issued by the railroad company places the blame on a flagman named Cunningham, who is charged with not obeying orders and not signaling the freight train.

The excursion train, which left New Orleans, northbound, at 11:30 o'clock last night, was drawn by two engines. On reaching Montz, one engine broke down, and the engineer signaled to the brakeman, it is said, to go back and signal the freight train, which was running twenty-five miles an hour behind the excursion. The order, it is declared, the brakeman failed to comply with, and the freight train tore into the rear of the crowded passenger train at a speed of about thirty miles an hour.

Relief trains were sent from New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Negroes Aged Mother.
Shawnee, Okla., November 11.—E. H. Herndon, a farmer, shot and killed his mother, aged ninety, and committed suicide at his home near Shawnee to-day. Herndon is believed to have been temporarily insane.

Levy is Determined to Hold Monticello

New York, November 11.—The efforts of the newly formed Jefferson Monticello Memorial Association to get the government to purchase the old Thomas Jefferson home will prove successful, according to a statement made to-night by Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, owner of the property, which is located near Charlottesville, Va.

Congressman Levy said he would not listen to any proposal for the sale of Monticello, and had been advised by constitutional lawyers that the government had no right to deprive him of the property. It has been in the hands of his family for the past eighty years.

In his lengthy statement, the owner also expressed his determination to hold the property, declaring that as a work of love he had looked to its preservation, and had given the public no free access to it as any lover of Jefferson's memory could wish.

He said his chief diversions would be bicycling and horseback riding. He will go to New York Friday night preparatory to calling the next day. The Governor to-day received a telegram from the New Jersey Legislature and, "rest."

MIND STILL OPEN ON EXTRA SESSION

Wilson Wants to Be Thoroughly Conversant With Public Opinion.

HAS HIGH REGARD FOR UNDERWOOD

He Will Deeply Consider Arguments of House Leader, Who Is in Favor of Immediate Action on Tariff—Boycott Home Purchased for His Use.

Princeton, N. J., November 11.—President-Elect Wilson has his mind open on the question of whether he shall call an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff.

He asked the newspaper correspondents to-night to obtain for him a list of the public men and business men who had declared themselves for or against the extra session. Though the Governor has tried to follow closely in the newspapers the various expressions of opinion, he said to-night he was afraid he might have missed some of them in his reading, and that he was anxious to get all the opinions before him.

It is known that Governor Wilson has a high regard for the opinion of Oscar Underwood, the majority leader of the Democrats in the last session, and that in making up his mind he will give careful attention to Mr. Underwood's arguments. Mr. Underwood is reported as favoring an extra session.

No Announcement Soon.
"I have no definite intention of making an announcement," said the President-elect to-night, "but I would like to get the views of those who have given affirmative and those who have negative opinions in regard to the advisability of calling an extra session. I refer not only to members of Congress, but to all important Democratic leaders."

The President-elect was asked if he had received many requests that an extra session be called.

"No, I have not," he replied, "but I can only answer for the telegrams. I have had none among the telegrams. My secretary has sifted out most of the letters, and I know as yet only their general nature, and I do not think they touch on a special session."

A newspaper dispatch from Washington was called to Governor Wilson's attention declaring that close friends of W. J. Bryan said he would decline a post in the Cabinet.

"Oh, but Mr. Bryan did not say that," remarked the Governor, "that was just a piece of deputizing."

The future President was invited to-day to spend the winter at Columbia, S. C., his old home. William E. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, Mayor W. H. Gibbs, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina; J. E. Swearing, State superintendent of education, and James Woodrow, a cousin of Mr. Wilson, and an instructor in the university, informed him of the purchase by the State of his boyhood home, and that it was being remodeled for his use as a winter home. It is probable that the Wilsons will spend part of their winters there.

"It's a very pretty sentiment," said the Governor to-night. "When I was a boy my father built a house in Columbia which my mother altogether planned, and of course I remember all the details of its building and the development of the little piece of property. These gentlemen to-day came to tell me that my friends in South Carolina had interested themselves to get control of that house, and they would fix up in any way convenient for me for use in the winters if I wanted to go South while President. The house is near a very big and comfortable hotel, built since our time, that will make it quite convenient for the seasonal session of families to live within easy reach of me. It seemed to me it was an ideal suggestion and that it embodied a very pretty sentiment. In that little Southern home I had perhaps the largest number of my boyhood associations. Of course, I expect to have my same old room when I return to the old home."

His Far-Flung Years.
Mr. Gonzales, of the delegation, said after calling on the Governor that the house had been purchased by the people of South Carolina, and that it had been placed at the disposal of the President-elect "for a period of eight years."

The attention of the Governor was called to-day to a newspaper editorial which said that his conception of the presidency could be found in his book on "Congressional Government."

"I wrote that when I was twenty-eight years old," said the Governor. "I have not read it since, so I don't know whether I have changed my opinion or not."

The President-elect has had a great number of requests for speeches, but he said he was declining them all, as he had plenty of work ahead of him. Two engagements made before his election will be kept—one at a dinner of the Southern Society in New York and one at a banquet of the Commercial Club of Chicago, both in January.

He said to-day he probably would take in the jubilee for him at Stanton, Va., his birthplace, on his way to the conference of Governors at Richmond during Christmas week.

The Governor announced that in his vacation retreat he would go "inco." He will call on the local officials and request that his identity be not officially recognized.

"I am sure everybody will respect that wish," he said. "I am going to a remote place. There will be no news from me. I am going to write my message to the New Jersey Legislature and, 'rest.'"

He said his chief diversions would be bicycling and horseback riding. He will go to New York Friday night preparatory to calling the next day. The Governor to-day received a telegram from the New Jersey Legislature and, "rest."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

JURY IS COMPLETED

Twelve Men Secured to Hear Case of New York Gangster.

New York, November 11.—The last of twelve jurors needed to be called for the trial of the "gunmen" indicted as the actual slayers of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, was chosen when Justice Goff adjourned court at 7 o'clock this evening. The first of the State's witnesses will be heard to-morrow.

More than 100 talebearers were examined before the last juror took his seat in the box. The four prisoners, "Dago Frank," "Whitely Lewis," "Lety Louie" and "Gyp the Blood," all took a hand in directing their counsel, Attorney Wahle, to challenge talesbearers but "Dago Frank," who is nearest the lawyer, appeared to be the leading instigator among the four. The jury is as follows:

William H. Montgomery, foreman, a buyer.
Leo Kramer, real estate dealer.
Edwin Fisher, carpet dealer.
Samuel M. Comstock, real estate dealer.

Charles P. Huntington, architect.
John Gudebrod, manufacturer.
Henry C. Reynolds, manufacturer.
Henry I. Dittman, broker.
John G. Duluth, sales agent.
J. G. Hamilton, advertising agent.
Alfred J. Hermanson, manufacturer.
Frank H. Gould, manager.

All are middle-aged men of differing nationalities and all married. The lateness of to-night's session was in part due to the fact that after the choice of a twelfth juror had been made, Frederick Shalek, who had been chosen as juror No. 4, was taken ill, and the substitution of Comstock for him became necessary. The jurors, after being warned to discuss the case with no one, were permitted to go to their homes.

It is likely that Jack Rose, who testified against Charles Becker, convicted of instigating the murder, will be among the first witnesses called to-morrow.

BONE OF CONTENTION

Sharp Fight Is Expected Over Aldrich Currency Bill.

Washington, November 11.—The Aldrich currency bill has taken on a bone of contention in both houses during the next session of Congress. Although strongly recommended by the Monetary Commission, of which former Senator Aldrich was chairman, the currency bill received no attention from either the Senate or the House during the session immediately preceding the recent campaign. Its friends thought it most expedient to lay it aside until after the election, but the expectation is that it will be pressed during the short session, and the report was current to-day that there would be an effort to re-organise the House Committee on Finance, so that it could act to insure favorable action by that committee early in the next Congress in case of its non-success this winter.

Opposition to the bill is more pronounced in the House than in the Senate, and it is understood Chairman Henry of the House Committee on Finance, who is in charge of the bill, is determined to push it to the utmost to prevent the bringing in of a rule for the consideration of the measure unless it should be recommended by a House caucus. His position is that because of the attitude of the Baltimore convention the bill should not be acted upon by House without the previous approval of a majority of the Democratic members given in advance of action.

Opponents of the bill already are lining up for Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, as the next chairman of the Banking Committee. The chairmanship now is held by Representative Puljo, of Louisiana, but he will not be a member of the Sixty-third Congress. Mr. Glass now holds second place on the committee, but it is expected he will be antagonized by the supporters of the Aldrich bill.

DISCREPANCIES FOUND

Vote as Reported Does Not Correspond With That Counted.

Nashville, Tenn., November 11.—The Davidson County election commission, when it met here to-day to canvass the vote in the recent general election, found discrepancies between the vote as reported by the election officers and the vote actually counted. The discrepancies were found in the vote for the office of sheriff, and in the vote for the office of clerk of the court. The discrepancies were found in the vote for the office of sheriff, and in the vote for the office of clerk of the court.

There is a legal question as to whether the commission has the right to change the vote as reported by the election officers. A bond issue of \$150,000 for street improvement was voted on in the election, and it is probable that the matter may be thrown into court. Unless injunction proceedings are taken the vote in the county will be recounted in its entirety.

YOUNG SALESMAN STABBED

Assaulted While Calling on Woman in New York.

New York, November 11.—Frederick Judson, twenty-one years of age, a bond salesman, was stabbed to-day by a man who attacked him while in the act of calling on a woman in the city. Judson received three wounds in the back and several cuts on the hands. His condition is not dangerous, but he is being treated in a hospital. The assailant, whose identity has not been definitely established, escaped. Mrs. Dencker, who is the wife of a Fifth Avenue real estate broker, accompanied Judson to a police station, where she said Judson met her on a train coming from Boston to New York about two weeks ago and promised to call at her home when he visited the city. This he did to-day.

It is said Judson is a son of Henry F. Judson, vice-president of a Chicago realty company, and lives in Chicago.

EDITOR IS ON TRIAL

He Is Charged With Murder of Woman Advertising Solicitor.

Claremore, Okla., November 11.—A jury for the trial of H. O. Jeffries, editor of the Nowata Advertiser, charged with the murder of Mrs. Irene Gohsen last April, was obtained to-day. The taking of evidence will begin to-morrow when John Gohsen, the advertising solicitor employed on Jeffries's paper, with the skull fractured, was found in a pasture. Jeffries attributed his arrest to political enemies.

Mr. Wilson Hounded.
Washington, November 11.—It was announced to-day that the title of honorary president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Southern Commercial Congress, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, was being prepared to calling the next day. The Governor to-day received a telegram from the New Jersey Legislature and, "rest."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

WOULD REJECT BOTH PROPOSALS FOR FRANCHIS

Street Committee, by Vote of 5 to 3, Opposes Grant.

ANDERSON FILES REPLY TO FORBES

Presents Signed Statements to Prove Assertion That Officers of Henrico Company Were Once Paid Large Sum to Retire From Street Railway Field—Telegrams From Frank Jay Gould and R. Lancaster Williams Tell of Negotiations for Sale—What Corporation Commission Records Show.

Rejection of both bids for the proposed light and power franchise was recommended to the Council by the Council Committee on Streets yesterday afternoon, the vote being 5 to 3. The committee stood: For rejection of both bids—Messrs. Mills, Powers, Fuller, Pollock, Vonderheide, Noss—Messrs. Gunst, Haddon and Nelson.

A subcommittee was therupon appointed to draft a report to the Council setting forth the reasons actuating the committee in making its recommendation. Mr. Haddon gave notice that he and his associates would prepare a minority report.

Anderson Files Written Reply.
In view of the statements given to the public press since the last meeting of the committee by W. S. Forbes, president, and Wilton F. Jenkins, vice-president, of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company, characterizing as false and misleading a statement read at the last session of the committee by W. Anderson, vice-president and general counsel for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, Mr. Anderson filed with the committee yesterday a letter giving a number of signed statements in support of his assertion that Messrs. Forbes, Jenkins and others were once paid a large sum to get out of the street railway field, and also letters and telegrams in proof of the statement that an authorized officer had recently been made by the Canadian supporters of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company to sell out.

In proof of his statement that the street railway line of the Henrico Company was losing money, and that the company desired additional franchises to force the Virginia Railway and Power Company to buy it out, Mr. Anderson referred to the annual report of the Henrico company, made to the State Corporation Commission, in which it admits a net operating loss for the last fiscal year of \$55,921.36, not counting interest charges.

Attorneys Not Admitted.
The committee sat technically in executive session; that is to say, representatives of the various companies were not admitted. There were present Mayor George Kimball, City Engineer Charles E. Bolling, Assistant City Attorney George Wayne Anderson, Sergeant-at-Arms G. C. Russell, Alderman Lawrence Paul and newspaper representatives. All eight members of the committee were present.

Prefacing his remarks by the statement that he was not opposed to a